rage Mr. Johnson and to make him more

to the Republican majority. That major

ity finally passed completely under the con-trol of Mr. Stevens. Then followed a war

between the two ends of Pennsylvania

avenue, in which Thad. Stevens rose, as did his antagonist, Audrew Johnson, to the proudest eminence of their lives. The latter lost his temper occasionally, called Forney a "dead duck," and insulted Con-

Mational Republican

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"Lost and Found," and "Personal," twelve and a half cents per line.

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THE SATIONAL REPUBLICAN HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER WORNING PAPER IN THE DISTRICT OF OQLUMBAL.

WEDNESDAY MORNING::::::AUGUST-18, 1878

PERSONS LEAVING the city during the summer months can have THE DARLY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN sent to their address by maff, postage paid, and changed as often as they may require, by ordering it at this office. Terms: Sixteen cents per week, or sixty-six couts per month; invariably in advance.

PRESIDENT GRANT, on his recent trip through New York, Rhode Island and elsewhere, has been received with cordial welcomes and earnest enthusiasm. But the strange part of it is that the Associated Press reporters have acknowledged these

"DELANO must be removed instantly," is the unvarying shrick of a number of thoughtless, if not brainless, newspaper writers. Why he should be removed they do not say, except that charges have been alleged against him. Suppose investigation should prove those charges to be unfounded, what then? It will be time enough to remove him when his guilt is firmly and officially established

"A MR. WELSH," of Philadelphia, seems determined to eclipse Private Dalzell in the number of letters he writes to the public press. But Welsh, for some inexplicable reason, receives better treatment than his competitor. One is about as reliable and reasonable as the other, and we suggest that it isn't fair to consign Dalzell's epistles to the waste paper basket, while Welsh is allowed to build monuments in type of his own selfish and stupid malice.

WALKER, the disgraced ex-army officer, who appears as a witness against the Indian Bureau, seems to be inspired with a desire to make others as hideous in their public repute as he is physically, and he is a second Gwynplaine. Victor Hugo would not have been compelled to draw upon his imagination for L'homme qui Rit if he had once seen Walker. But this is the poor man's misfortune, and it would be one which would commend him to earnest pity if it were not for the fact that he is trying constantly to make himself as bad as he

Now THAT they have been defeated, the North Carolina Democrats who instigated the recent Convention campaign in that State pretend that they never regarded it as a "partisan measure." The whites and blacks who voted against the Convention have not forgotten the intensity of the Democratic abuse heaped upon them as the "Negro party," for not standing by the Democracy, or the "White man's party." This new phase of the Gush movement is the most barefaced and impudent that has yet been developed; but it is at the same time so transparent that it will not win.

AT THE last session of Congress it wasthe custom of a certain class of selfish Northern Republican leaders to declare that their Southern co-partisans were unworthy of aid, because they were unable to help themselves. In the face of such discouragement as this, and unsided and alone, the North Carolina Republicans have now the most substantial victory of the year. When the time comes for them to speak it is probable they will remember who were and were not their friends in their hour of adversity. A fine time they will have in balancing accounts

THE exposure of alleged frauds in the Quartermaster's Department of the Marine Corps by one of our morning cotempo-raries has proved to be a toothsome morsel for the Detective press. The fact that the story was based upon the unreliable authority of an ex-clerk of the Department, who resigned because his superior officers did not think he was entitled to promotion. will make no difference. The detectives and sub-detectives will yamp and revamp the blundering tale, and publish it and republish it with additions and variations until the entire corps, hitherto an almost unheard of institution, will become notorious as being accused of theft. All this from the indiscreet publication of groundless charges against a body of respectable

THE ADVICE to Northern Republicans frequently offered in these columns, that the Southern wing of the party is entitled to consideration as a strong, if not a controlling element in the next nominating convention, is having a good effect. This shows itself in the renewed interest in Southern affairs lately developed in the Republican press of the North, and consequent acknowledgments that the designing assertions of the Gushers that peace and brotherly love prevail among the whites and blacks, or Republicans and Democrats, of the South, are untrue. In other words, the Northern people are beginning to recall the pledges made during the days of reconstruction to protect Southern Ropublicans in the exercise of their rights, and they are preparing to redeem them

DESPITE the conciliatory demonstrations of the Southern Democratic leaders, the "Southern outrage mill" continues to grind out evidence of the murderous hostility of their followers to the blacks of that section. The San Antonio (Texas) Express thus analyzes a recent affair of this kind at Bur ton, in that State, as reported to the Gal-

"In the first place a young white man is mur-dered, and 'suspicion instantly rested on the negroes,' and then a mob of white citizens, headed by the sheriff, 'scoured the country,' causing, no doubt, alarm and dismay. They came jupon the suspicioned, and they were armed and resisted the mob, and in resisting they wounded two of their armitester. Two they wounded two of their assailants. Two
of the negroes were captured, and while on the
way to jall were mobbed and hung. The white
men shot were nice young men, and the negroes
'had a bad record.' No matter how much the special of the News or anybody else may try to smooth over this sort of business, the truth comes to light and is published and read by hundreds of thousands of American readers. The readiness to get up mobs, headed by sher-iffs, to hunt down negroes, is painfully appa-rent, and the mobbing and hauging of negroes, without evidence, law or trial, is too common. The sheriffs ought to be able to arrest negroes without raising the whole country, and when a mob rushes upon a negro, guilty or innocent, he but obeys the instinct of self-protection if he resists his assailants. We have had nothing but murder and mob violence since Coke began to reign. He felt glad over the murder of a policeman; he riots in blood now."

PRESIDENT GRANT'S directions to Secre tary Bristow, regarding the prosecution of the Whisky Ring, have the sound of the true metal. The boasts of the thieves that they possessed sufficient influence with the authorities to protect them from punishment have long been used to the detrimen of the Republican party, but now it appears that from the very outse' the President was d stermined to drive them to the wall, re- and that "War Democrat" has struck a

gardless of their political or personal standing. It is such declarations as this that confirm the public belief in the purity of the President's purpose, and one such letter will serve to answer a thousand columns of detraction of his character in the Opposition press. It is worth reproducing, and

Wyoming shows that it has had much to do with freeing that Territory from the curse of rowdy rule. The Laranie Sentiael, in a recent article on the subject, took occasion to characterize it most enthusiastically as a "priceless blessing." It here it is:

"Referred to the Secretary of the Treasury. This was intended for a private letter for my information, and contained many extracts from St. Louis papers not deemed necessary to be forwarded. They are obtainable, and have no doubt been all read by the Federal officials in St. Louis. I forward this for information, and to the end that if it throws any light upon new parties to summon as witnesses, they may new parties to summon as witnesses, they may be brought out. Let no guilty man escape if it can be avoided. Be specially vigilant, or instruct those engaged in the prosecution of fraud to be, against all seho instinuate that they have high influence to protect them. No personal consideration should stand in the way of performing a public duty.

U. S. GRANT. new parties to summon as witnesses, they ma

nation since the war we are apt to forget

many of the admonitions of abiding prin

ciple which served to guide us safely in

financial matters before the necessities of

civil strife compelled us to change our cur

rency system. Reverdy Johnson's letter,

printed by us a few days ago, has served to

revive recollections of those principles, not

the least among which is the virtual prohi-

bition against irredeemable paper currency

that follows from a strict construction o

those provisions of the Constitution relating

to this subject. No loyal man will dispute

the power of the Government, as an act of

self-preservation in time of war, to issue a

substitute for specie, and that the legal-

tender clause of the act of Congress pro-

viding for that issue followed as a natural

consequence; but Mr. Johnson's suggestion

-not altogether new, but, nevertheless,

forcibly put-that a further issue of irre-

deemable promises to pay, in time of peace,

is unconstitutional, is worthy of serious

consideration. Let the rag-money Demo

cratic sticklers for constitutional rights and

restrictions take this home to themselves

It is an admonition from one of their own

party leaders, and points directly to the

path of resumption provided for by the Re-

THE New York Times pretends to believe

that the present government of Arkansas

is everything that could be asked for as re-

gards the protection of the rights of citi-

zenship. To do this it must willfully close

its eyes to the fact that the school system

of the State has been destroyed, and that

the Democrats, who are now in power, re-

fuse to do anything to revive it. So true is

this that emigrants have learned to shun it,

and have sought other localities in which

te settle, where the education of their

children will be assured. At the same

time, the peace which now prevails under

Democratic rule is the peace which follows

from submission to oppression. The white

and black Republicans of the State have no

rights which their Democratic rulers feel

bound to respect. It is probably impossible

to prove that this condition of affairs was

brought about by the bribery of Congress-

men, but there is a widespread belief among

well-informed people that the action of cer-

min members of the last House in sustain-

ing the Garland government was not alto

gether tree from mercenary considerations.

In other words, it is charged that the Re

publican government of the State was over-

thrown through the agency of a corrupt

Democratic lobby, and that certain Repub-

lican Congressmen are not altegether free

from the suspicion of having sacrificed

their fellow-partisans in a disreputable

THE extremes to which the opposition

lowers is something remarkable. The

impulses which prompted the loyal people

of the country to protest against the ap-

pearance of Jeff. Davis as an invited and

honored guest on the occasion of the Win-

nebago county (Ill.) Agricultural Exhibi-

Times gushes over Jeff. in the following

"At all events, the opposition to his coming

manifested in that county and State is not commendable. It is time that all such enmi-ties were buried. If Jefferson Davis consents

to visit the North to perform a proper act, he should be encouraged. There is not necessa-rily any treason in an agricultural address, and since the Agricultural Society of Winn-bago has invited the Confederate President to

address them, the laws of hospitality and social decency require the people of that county to receive him and treat him respectfully.

His past political sins have nothing to do with

his past political sins have nothing to do with this matter, and if his address should be perti-nent and unobjectionable in itself, he should be allowed to come and go as quietly as any other man. If the Winnebago people persist in their opposition they will do greater dis-honor to themselves than to the object of their hatred, who will gain rather than hear public

hatred, who will gain rather than lose public

On its face this specious argument bear

the imprint of superficial thought, and

when the Times attempts to exploit such

stuff as the opinion of any respectable class

of Northern people it is guilty of misrep-

resentation. No good can come of it, and

there is a danger that the people of the

South may be deceived by it. They may

as well understand now as at any other

time that the Northern people do not in-

dorse anything of the kind, and will not

tolerate any attempt to exalt such rebel

leaders as Jeff. Davis in the estimation of

rising generations. Reconciliation they

will seek ardently on a common basis of

favor by their action."

menner.

strain:

publican party.

"We never had a grand jury here that boldly and unfinehingly took hold to investigate offenses against deceney and morality and hunt out and bring offenders to punishment till we had a grand jury composed largely of ladies."

A Cheyenne correspondent of the Omaha

Bes, referring to the marked changes it has wrought, says: In the rapid progress we have made a

has wrought, says:

"Six years have now passed by, and the indies have purified the hallot box and reformed election day in Wyoming Territory. The gambler and the rough has his vote as of yore, but under the new law the respectable man of family controls one, two, or three votes, for wives and daughters generally vote with the head of the family. The female vote is thus cast for the better class of candidates; consequently the criminal classes are the only ones who want to see female suffrage abolished."

chord which will find a responsive throb in

the heart of every patriot who hopes for

WE ARE BEGINNING to have a bette

opinion of female suffrage than formerly. The practical result of the experiment in

the perpetuity of our Government.

This view of the case, it must be admitted, is decidedly different from the results of practical enforcement of female suffrage generally entertained by the pub-lic. In fact, the opinion of the public has heretofore been very generally based upon suppositions regarding the course that would be pursued by them if the cork-screwcurled female suffragans who wear pantaloons and shrick of woman's wrongs should realize their ambition to become full-fledged citizens. Sensible men have believed and still believe that this class of females would disgrace or belittle their sex, and add nothing to the purity of the ballot. It seems, however, that the average woman with the ballot in her hand is still s woman, and that the influence of her vote is naturally enough cast in behalf of morality. At the same time it is evident that a man who is entitled to the respect of his family generally manages to control the votes of the female portion of it. But we wish it to be plainly understood that what we have here written shall not be construed as an invitation to volunteer correspondents to give us more light on this subject either by way of experience or theory. Our patent extension, bay-windowed, and cupola-ed waste-paper basket is already stuffed to repletion with such contribu-

THAD. STEVENS AND ANDREW JOHNSON -A REMINISCENCE OF POLITICAL HIS-TORY. It will be a long time before the discussion of his character, provoked by Andrew Johnson's unexpected death, is ended, The fact that it still continues furnishes undoubted proof of the power the dead statesman wielded during his life, and demonstrates the sincerity of public faith in him as a leader for good or evil. It must be admitted, however, that certain circumstances connected with his record as President alone gave him the opportunity to develop the remarkable qualities of which he now appears to be the most remarkable exponent in American history. In short, it is not improbable that he would have passed into that history as a second-rate man, an honest, rude but plain-spoken patriot, or an inoffensive egotist, if it had not been for the antagonism of that most inveterate opponent of his Administration, Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania.

of the so-called Independent press to the courage the Southern Democratic leaders with the belief that they might regain very Republican party has carried it and its folsoon the prestige with had forfeited by their treason against it, his popularity with a certain class of prominent Republicans in the House of Representatives was such that he was able to shake their fealty to party. He did not intend to lead them into the Democratic tion, finds no lodgment in their hearts now. For example, the Philadelphia ranks, but was self-confident enough to believe that he could lead the Southern Democrats, red-handed as they were with the best blood of the country, to meet those Republicans upon some common ground of reciprocal accommodation, for the purpose of organizing a Third Party of which he should be the acknowledged founder. Thad. Stevens did not believe that this result could be accomplished, and he foresaw that, under any circumstance, a vigorous effort to accomplish it would destroy all chances for the success of his stringent schemes of reconstruction. He knew that it would be necessary to the success of his designs that the most vigorous adherence to the principles for which the war had been waged should be preserved, and he felt that any compromise with the ex-Confederates would ruin his policy. Such men as Raymond, Dawes, Garfield, Robert S. Hale and Blaine were among the number who seemed to be tempted by the plans for the future with which Mr. Johnson had feasted the eyes of their eager ambition. The Democrats, including even the angular Holman, of Indiana, began to be uneasy, and some of them, it was believed, would have honestly joined with the so-called moderate men of all sections of the country to obliterate old political lines, and organize a new party on the basis of his somewhat visionary schemes. In the meantime Schuyler Colfax, always ready and apt to catch the popular bent, had made his reciprocal forgiveness by the masses of famous speech declaring that the Republican majority in both Houses was ready to

both sections, accompanied by sacredlykept pledges to abide by the results of the throw down the gage of battle to "His war; but for an unpardoned rebel leader, Accidency." Stevens no doubt inspired such as Davis is, and one who has not even that speech as Senator Sumner did the asked for pardon, they have no tender editorials which Forney afterwards wrote feeling of forgiveness. to sustain it. This brings us to the ac-THE intense bitterness of feeling among knowledgment that Mr. Sumner was also an agent in the development of Mr. Johncertain classes, developed by the recent son's wonderful obstinacy of character; flurry regarding the invitation of Jeff Davis to deliver an agricultural address in but it must be apparent that as a Senator Illinois, shows itself in many ways. For he could not have been so active, nor was he by nature calculated to be, as his coexample, we have received a long letter temporary in the House. But, be this as from some one who subscribes himself a "War Democrat," in which the writer deit may, the "conspirators," as they were called by the then straightout-Republican clares that "he has no respect or love for New York Tribune, held several meetrebels, except when they are dead." While we earnestly deprecate such sentiings, at which Colonels Morrow and ments, we do not heseste to give them Warden, and, perhaps, Colonel Moore, publicity, without indorsing them, because of Mr. Johnson's political household, were we believe the Southern people, as well as present to represent him. The proceedthe Northern Gushers, should understand ings of those meetings have never been that the exaltation of such rebel leaders as made public, and when they are, as we Jeff Davis cannot fail to produce unforpropose they shall be, they will prove to tunate results, "War Democrat" conbe "mighty interesting reading" to a number of Republican leaders of the present cludes his letter by declaring his willing ness that the "unreconstructed rebels o day, who beast of their past consistency in supporting the party. But Thad. Stevens "the South shall teach their children to ' love and reverence the Lost Cause and plied the party lash unsparingly upon them, hinted at their duplicity, and broadly 'its leaders as much as they please; but, for one," he adds, "I intend to do all denounced their near approach to treachery that I can to teach my children that any It was during one of his speeches on this subject that he described Raymond, the man who takes up arms against his govone faithful follower of Mr. Johnson for ernment is unworthy of any other fate the time being, as being the only member than that which any traitor deserves We cannot afford to nourish paricides. of the House who could "pair off with himself," meaning thereby that he was generally both for and against any quesand if we agree to forget and forgive the masses of our Southern brethren for their tion in which the Administration was digreat crime, we must not neglect to prorectly interested. Raymond's reply to vide that the future history of this coun try shall furnish a warning as regards this speech was scathingly sarcastic; but he failed to reach an epigram such as the slaveholders' rebellion as pointed as that which the fate of Asron Burr fur-Stevens had applied to him. This had the effect to uncover the conspiracy on the nishes in the history of our Revolution. floor of the House and to compel the con-Without this we may expect that rising spirators to show their hands. With the generations will justify some future resingle exception of Mr. Raymond, as we bellion on the ground that their fathers aided to make treason respectable, and have intimated, they one and all scamp-ered back into the Republican camp, and set the example of forgiving traitors Who but Jeff Davis is the man of the even the Democrats began to shirk any South now alive to make such an exam connection with the affair. Eldridge "ple of?" It must be admitted that this described the situation in a witticism, say-

style of argument is almost unanswerable.

gress by alluding to it as "the body at the ther end of the Avenue;" but his personal allusions were not more bitter than those with which Stevens retorted. In fact, Stevens descended to low innuendo, and dragged into a discussion of a tariff bill an allusion to Mrs. Cobb the so-called "pardon brokeress." which connected her with Mr. Johnson in a disreputable manner. These incidents were but the by-plays, however, of the great contest, and had no significance whatever, except to show the extreme bitterness of the contestants. The reconstruction acts were introduced, and Mr. Stevens, nearly always in charge of them, exhibited the miraculous vigor of his character as a legislative leader in keeping the Republican members together in their support. It is true that he never succeeded in passing them exactly in the shape he desired, and sometimes voted with the fillibustering Democrats to secure their defeat, but he was, nevertheless, the great 'whipper-in," who lashed the stragglers up to the front with relentless and vigorous cruelty. Mr. Johnson saw in him his chief antagonist. The club-footed, brownwigged old man from Pennsylvania, whose voice trembled with age whenever he addressed the House, and whose red bandana was ever ready to be floated in the air as he talked, as if it were the red flag of a matadore, was pitted against the strong-limbed, full-breasted, full-voiced, stalwart mountaineer of Rennessee. Since the days when he led the anti-Masonic party. Thad. Stevens had never been called upon to such great exertion, and since the days when he stood alone among the seceding Southern Senators as the only loval man from his section in that body, Andrew Johnson had not felt the metal of an opponent worthy of his steel. Veto followed upon veto with tiresome regularity to the unexcited public; but with certain presage of grave results. The House was the scene of protracted discussions at times, and again of sharp and quick decision when its Dictator, as Stevens was sometimes called, brought to bear the prompt action of the previous question. The Senate often left ts chamber almost in a body to witness these contests, and bluff old Ben. Wade necessarily presided over an array of empty chairs. But Mr. Johnson remained firm. Obstinate in his determination to fight it out to the last, blindly reliant upon the assumption that "My Policy" was grounded upon the Constitution, and refusing even to listen to terms of compromise, he devoted his energies to the one object of overthrowing what he no doubt felt was the Dynasty of Thad, Stevens, Mean while his Cabinet. with the exception of Secretary Stanton. were about the only supporters he had who held positions of power and influence, for, although the Democrats sympathized with him in his opposition to the Republican majority, they continued to treat him, as Eldredge had suggested, as a Republican President. Thus it came to pass that while Stevens was surrounded by an unprecedented support, Mr. Johnson stood almost alone, his only friends being a few per-It is known to many persons in Washingsonal adherents and office-holders that the ton that when Mr. Johnson began to en-Senate had not or could not disturb. Looking back at it now, it appears as a sublime scle; a giant hold of giants. Then came the adoption of the articles of impeachment by the House, the solemn trial by the Senate, and the vote thereon, pregnant with the fate of the country, on the very day when Grant, the future leader of the Republican hosts, was first nominated at Chicago. But he was acquitted, and the colossal energies, the wonderful stubbornness, and the egotistic devotion to "My Policy" which combined to form the basis of the public estimate of their great man's character, were no longer called into requisition. Thad. Stevens died "in the harness." as the cant phrase puts it, and his great antagonist, after a few years more of less vigorous contest in the world of politics, has followed him to the last resting place, where human strife is unknown. It appears like a dream to recall these incidents now, a dream in which two figures tower above pigmies in a struggle for mastery, and wrestle with each other until they fade away into the "palpable obscurity" of history. But their names will always be linked together as the opposing Captains, and they owe to each other the opportunities they realized for the development of their sterner qualities of character. Distinct and opposing types of American citizenship, they will live forever as the exponents of a paradoxi-

cal patriotism. LECTURE HUMBUGGERY.

There is no way by which the people of the United States are more thoroughly cheated than the manner by which many men and women of limited talent are foisted upon them as geniuses by the lecture bureaus; and perhaps there is no clearer evidence of the indiscrimination of the American masses than the reception which they give some of these lecturers. An eminent case in point is Gough. Just now the following item is going the rounds of the

"John B. Gough is preparing a new lecture at his farm, near Worcester. He has delivered over 7,200 lectures and speeches in his life. In his work as temperance orator and lecturer he has traveled 402,000 miles. He has lectured in Philadelphia 108 times, in New York 304 times, and in Boston 386 times."

Now the fact is that, notwithstanding Gough's success, he is incompetent to write a short page of good English. While he may outline some of his lectures, it is well known that he depends upon others to give them symmetry and such rhetorical finish, a very little of it usually, as they possess. He then commits them to memory, and re cites them. He is not an orator, in any true sense, but depends for his success upon his capacity as an actor-second-rate, at best-and he never could succeed upon the stage. Think of an orator, a Patrick Henry, or a John Adams, or a Tom Marshall, Tom Ewing, S. S. Prentice, Clay, Webster, or Sumner, Phillips or any other true orator keeping a business account of the number of speeches or orations he has delivered, and the number of miles he has traveled to deliver them! Just 108 times in Philadelphia, 304 in New York, &c., has Gough opened his mouth! Why most likely Webster or Sumner or Bishop Simp son, &c., &c., of our eminent speakers and preachers, dead or living, could never estimate with any degree of certainty how many times they had addressed public bodies. But Gough has made his notes, and figured every thing down to an unit for solvertising purposes. There's something spurious upon the very face of all this. And Gough is not the only man of little merit who has been passed upon the people as first-class. It is this sort of "made-up" orators and lecturers who have vitiated the public taste. Who ever heard one of Gough's lectures which rose above the dignity of a string of disconnected stories, pretty well told? The lecture committee owe it to the public to select for their courses a higher class of talent than they are wont to. These business orators who ing, "Johnson is your President, and you keep absolute accounts of the number of "Republicans are in duty bound to sus-

standard. There are other popular rant tain him: we Democrats wash our hands ers-but we reserve them and their illite-"of him." These things combined to en-"make up" their lectures, and deliver "impromptu" speeches which are months old, and pass for orators, is a funny story which should be told by itself. aggressive than before in his antagonism

STREET CAR TRANSIT. It is very fitting that Washington, as the sapital of the nation, should take the lead in introducing and perfecting all those convenient adjuncts to city life that the ingenity of men present from time to time to make the varying needs of human company of the varying needs of human company. fort and ease. It is no exaggeration to say that years ago, when Washington was a city of magnificent distances, a journey from one part of the city to another was fully as troublesome, and cost full as much, both in time and money, as it now does to go from Washington to Baltimore. An hour's back-ride over uneven and unpaved streets, at \$1.50, was no unusual method of getting from Capitol Hill to the west end of the city. What an advance has been made upon this state of affairs may be seen now on every street. And the needs of our population are constantly augmenting the means of cheap transit within the city. until we may well expect that even old men among us will live to see the time when twenty or thirty lines of street railways, or equivalent omnibus or chariot lines, will afford opportunities for riding within a few hundred yards of any portion of the city. Even now the extreme northeast and northwest sections of the city and the river front are the only parts of the city that have not even now very excellent street-car facilities. A portion of this unsupplied section will soon have conveniences in the South Washington and Ostreet railroad, and another part will be supplied by the new chariot company. With these and lines running along the north edge of the city and along the river front, all the present needs of the population will be abundantly supplied. Five years will see such lines in operation, but the street railway system will, within the lives of most of us, find here a far wider expansion. Speed the day when two-cent fares will produce twelve per cent. divi-

EDITORIAL JOSSINGS. - A Democratic politician of Ohio says "w

are fast drifting into arnica." - Sam Cary says "his mind is unalterable made up." Made up of what, pray tell? - Poor Grimwood's betrothed will cease to hope now, for his body has been found on the beach of Lake Michigan.

- The total June yield of ore-gold, silver nd base metal-in the Territories was \$1,-394,800. The times are lively in the West. - The clearings of the Chicago banks last week footed up a total of \$21,771,255.68, being \$3,700,000 in excess over the corresponding

week last year. - Following close upon the heels of the interesting scientific meeting at Detroit comes the prosy greenback convention to which will be attached the Weeping Willow of the Wis-

sahickon. - Judge Liantard, of the Tarascon Triunal, in France, has been relieved of his functions for "accepting bribes." This was thought so delicate a subject in that benighted country that the court of inquiry sat with closed doors; - Some time ago Governor Tilden had a stye on his eye, and a surgeon was called, who need it. But in doing so he severed the ele-

vator muscle, since which time the Governor has had no control over his optic, and it strolls about in the socket whichever way to it t seemeth best, and now Eli Perkins sees in this deformity clear evidences of paralysis. - Judge Kelley has made that speech again. Three hundred Chicagoans listened to it, and that piece of intelligence will fill St. Louis with a fierce joy. The Hon. John Wentworth was to have been chairman, but did not apear, and the same was true of the numerou vice presidents and secretaries, many of whom are said by Chicago papers to be hard-money men. If they were present they were un-

willing to appear on the platform in response

to the invitation extended to them to do so.

Judge Kelley must acknowledge his failure if he can't inflate even his audience. - It is rather interesting that Governor Allen, of Obio, who is a candidate for President, is really a paralytic. "His arms," says a correspondent of the Times, "have been para-lyzed, and are quite useless for most purposes. He signs his name only with great labor, and in transacting State business, except in signing pardons, he makes his signature, or it is made for him, with an engraved stamp. He could not sign as many bills in a week as Congress passed in the last hour of the last ses-Luckily, however, there is no chance that Allen will be the next President .- N. Y.

Litera Scripta, Etc. (From the Philadelphia Bulletin.)
The old adage, Litera scripta mavent, is or that should always be borne in mind, especially by people who write much. The spoken work forgotten, or, if remembered, it can be denied or explained away. But written words remain, and they rise up in after days to plague

In Mr. William Welsh's assault upon President Grant and the Interior Department he makes it the subject of grave accusation against Secretary Delano that by a certain report of his

men who have forgotten that they ever wrote

Secretary Delano that by a certain report of his to the President he led many unwary people into subscribing to the stock of the Northern Pacific rafiroad. He says:

"Secretary Delano, in his report made to you, October 31, 1873, gave the following statement: 'Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company has been subscribed to the amount of one hundred million dellars, and certificates for 165,336 shares of \$100 each have been issued.' This statement goes over the entire land with This statement goes over the entire land with your sanction, because it is a report to you and not contradicted. It has tended to mislead thousands of people who were induced to pur chase more than \$30,000,000 of the loan unde the belief that they were secure because \$100,000,000 in stock had been subscribed for. You ought to have been informed, and Secretary Delano knew, that there was hardly one doi-Delano knew, that there was hardly one doilar of legitimate subscription to the stock."

To make this the ground for removing a Cabinet officer may look like a strong thing to Mr. Welsh, but we are wholly unable to see it. Mr. Delano was required by law to report certain figures furnished him by the railroad company, and did so. To hold him responsible for the accuracy of such figures would be simply childish. And for any one to suppose the \$100,000,000 had been said in—more than simply children. And for any one to suppose that \$100,000,000 had been paid in—more than enough to build the entire road—or for any one to imagine that a single person ever bought a dollar's worth of the Northern Pacific loan on the strength of an item in the voluminous annual report of the Interior Department is too absurd for serious comment. The charter of the road-required \$2,000,000 of stock to be subscribed for, and ten per cent. of it to be paid in, and this was done. The same pariles and others who afterwards came in to ties and others who afterwards came in to furnish money on the bonds "subscribed" the balance of this \$100,000,000, a portion of which was to be issued as the road was built. As there were in all about two thousand stockholders, it is not very clear that Mr. Welsh's statement that there were none is quite as ac-curate as that upon which Mr. Delano based

Mr. Welsh says that Mr. Delano's report "tended to mislead thousands of people who were induced to purchase more than \$30,000,000 of the loan." We believe that Mr. Welsh the world it was not the control of the say not be seen to be s wholly in error on this point: It was not bepartmental reports that hed people into Northern Pacific investments. It was the tes-Northern Pacine investments. It was the estimony of men high in the Church and in the State, who saw or believed that they saw in this great national enterprise a safe and profitable enterprise. And among those who thus "misled thousands of people," if they were thus "misled," none did more efficient service than Mr. William Welsh. For it is a fact that the most of the most popular, religious presents. in one of the most popular religious newspa pers, the Episcopal Register, Mr. Welsh pub-lished, under date of July 8, 1873, a double lished, under date of July 8, 1873, a double-column and very lengthy report of his trip to the Indian country, and among other staterest-ing things we find him giving his views on the Northern Pacific railroad. The report is ad-dressed to the very dreadful Secretary Deliano whom he now accuses of misleading people in their railroad investments. And Mr. Welsh says to his Episcopal friends, under the con-spicuous sub-head of "Northern Pacific Rail-road."

"And I desire to speak without restraint I

"As I desire to speak without restraint, will state that no member of my family or of my mercantile firm has, either directly or indirectly, any interest in the Northern Pacific rallroad. I do not refer to the road as a continuance of the great natural highway through the Northern lakes, or of its importance in developing the mineral and agricultural resources of

a vast country otherwise valueless, or of its value as a highway to the Territories on the Northwestern extremity of this country, great as these are; I desire now to consider this railway as a military necessity, enabling the War Department to bring lawless Indians of the North into subjection, and thus to aid effectively the religious bodies charged with bringing Christian civilization to bear upon the Northern Indians. This gives the road a national importance, and about induce all who will be assisted by it in the great work of civilizing the aborigines to aid in removing difficulties which may otherwise retard its progress."

culties which may otherwise retard its progress."

We are under the impression that among the heavy bondholders of Northern Pacific is Senator Rice, of Minnesota, who, we believe, is distantly related to Mr. Welsh, but this is immaterial. But it is not immaterial that Mr. Welsh should have given such a strong indorsenest—only part of which we have quoted—to the Northern Pacific railroad that his words were published far and wide by the agents of the company, and undoubtedly had great weight in inducing many to subscribe, who would not otherwise have done so. It is extraordinary that Mr. Welsh should have assailed Mr. Delano as a person unworthy of office or confidence, on the ground that he misled people into subscribing for stock toward office or confidence, on the ground that he misled people into subscribing for stock toward
whose success Mr. Welsh contributed very
much and Mr. Delano nothing at all.

With all due personal respect to Mr. Welsh,
we are bound in honesty to say that if the rest
of his late "open letter" has no better bottom
than the North Pacific chapter of it, it is most
unfortunate that he should have written it.

Mr. Welsh has published a third letter before there has been time to give more than the
most hasty examination to his first or second.
We shall "catch up" within a day or two.
Meantime, we beg to suggest that in the presence of so much clamor, wisdom should wait a
little before it pronounces its judgment.

AUNER-O'CONNOR.—On the 16th inst., by the Rev. Father Fortune, at the bride's residence, THOMAS J. AUNER, of Philadelphia, and Miss NELLIEV, O'CONNOR, of Washington.

DIED. COOPER.—On the 17th instant, EDGAR P.
COOPER. aged forty-three.
Funeral will take place from his late residence,
No. 518 Estreet southeast, on Thursday, 19th inst.,
at 4 o'clock. Friends and relatives of the family
are invited to attend.
WATSON.—THOMAS H., only son of T. H. and
A. Watson, of choicra infantum, aged five weeks.
Funeral from the residence of his parents, Three
sires t, between G and Massachusetts avenne, at 10
o'clock on Thursday morning.
MOERIS.—At Jordon Alum Springs. Va., on o clock on Thursday morning.

MURRIS.—At Jordon Alum Springs, Va., on Sunday evening, August 15. Commander George Upital Mornis, United States Navy.

His friends and those of the family are invited to attend his funeral from St. John's church, Georgetown, on Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES. BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO
the capital stock of the Northera Liberty
Charlot Company will remain open (if the stock is
not scon subscribed for) until September 5 at office
of N. L. Market Company. By order of Trustees.
auis-Sa, II GEO. W. KING, Secretary. LOAN OFFICE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—The old, reliable and well-known firm of S. GOLDSTEIN & CO., Loan an I Commission Brokers, northeast corner of Testh and D streets, offer liberal inducements to all in need of mony, upon collateral security, for any time desired. Also, goods bought and sold on commission. Their motte is, "Satisfaction to all."

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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMNIA.

Eleanore A. Harr, complainant | No. 4,528, 17 Eleanore A. Hare, complainant } No. 4.358,
George Fietcher et al., deft is, Equity Docket 15,
Un motion of the plaintiff, by Messra. Stanton and Worthington, her solicitors, it is, the 7th day of August. 1875, ordered that the defendants, George Fietcher and Sophia Elira, his wife; Timothy Fietcher and Sophia Elira, his wife; George A. Fietcher. Thomas S. Fietcher, Melanic D. Dummer. Charles E. Fietcher, Mary Fietcher, Eliza F. Lukenn, James F. Fietcher, Mary Fietcher, Eliza F. Lukenn, James F. Fietcher and IsaRutta F. Lukenn, James F. Fietcher Benett,
Theobeld Forstall and Annie, his wife; Eliza Hensett,
Theobeld Forstall and Annie, his wife; Nuna C.
Forstall, Julia A. Carney, Mrs. Cornella A. Bennett,
Emma L. Goofrey and Charles H., her husband;
Frances B. Bennett, Cornella Bennett, James M.
Bennett, Martha F. Colesberry and Benry W., her
husband; Elizabeth M. Bennett, Martan Bennett,
Charles Bennett and Rebecca S., his wife, and
Charles Fietcher Bennett, canse their appearance
to be entered herein on or before the first rule-day
occurring forty days after this day, otherwise the
cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.
By the Court.
True copy. Test: R. J. Mation, Clerk.
By R. J. Marios, Jin., Assistant Clerk.

RN THE SULPREME OURT OF THE DIS.

Anil-W3w

In the Supheme Court of the District of Columbia, the Seventh Day of August, 1875.

Jerome J. Hinds

John Allman et al.

On motion of the plaintif, by Mr. Pelham, bis solicitor, it is ordered that the defendants, John Allman and George Allman, cause thier appearance to be entered herein on or before the first rule day occurring forty days after this day; otherwise the cause will be proceeded with as in case of default.

By the Court:

A. WYLLE Justice, Ac.

Attraccopy. Test:

B. J. MEIGS, Clerk, &c.

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References, by special permission: Rev. Bishop Stupsen, Philade phia; permission: Rev. Bishop Ames. Battlemore: Charles Norther, New Yor. 10.

New. United States Treasurer: ten B. R. Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; Hon. S. Shellabarger, Hon. M. G. Emery, L.J. S. Perry, esq., Mrs. Senator Logan, Mrs. Dr. D. W. Biles, Washington, &c., &c. Washington, &c., &c. auls-lin'

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ALEXANDRIA, VA. THURSDAY, September 30, 1875. LIST OF GIFTS: 22,178 Cash Gifts, amounting to 1,000,000 NUMBER OF TICKETS. . . Price of Tickets.

The MONTPELIER HUMANE ASSOCIATION, chartered by the Legislature of Virginia and the Circuit Court of Orange county, proposes, by a series of Grand Gift Concerts, it establish and endow a "Home for the Old, Infirm and Destitute Ladies of Virginia," at Meatpolier, the former residence of President James Madison.

The Association is under the control of eight trustees, six of whom are elected bleanially by the stockholders and two appointed by the Governor of Virginia.

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